TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED.

ITHE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be de-

oted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any-

thing pertaining to business must be sent to the

Prize for homeliest autograph and photograph,-

Minn. All to know that I am not Miss but Mrs.

autographs, to respond.-Frank McNeil, Tecum-

Wanted: The address of the C. C. who was in-

CONVERSATION CLUB.

What the C. C. and Guards are Thinking and

Doing-Prize Paper and Prize Winner.

PRIZES OFFERED AND WON.

A book has been awarded to John M. Murphy

THE SPECTRUM.

I doubt not many are interested in the natural

sciences. Consequently I have chosen the spec-

The initial letter of each word of the seven pri-

The spectroscope is any instrument for examin-

When a sunbeam is received through a narrow

What we receive from the sun is termed solar

look at it through a prismowe see nothing, though

we can easily perceive by the hand that it is radiat-

As it becomes more highly heated it becomes a

trum. If heated more highly, and we continue to

If after this stage is reached the substance allows

But the explanation of these lines is due princi-

the stars are suns, though immeasurably more

lines, was, however, first proved by Balfour

Hence, we conclude that the atmospheres of the

sun and stars contain those metals and gases in

the form of vapor that are necessary to form a con-

in a state of vapor leads us to the reasonable infer

ence that the sun and stars are in a highly-heated

condition, which inference is well founded, as all

The rainbow is an illustration of what the prism

C. C. COMMENTS.

answer to the "Bishop of Oxford Puzzle" to Mrs. G. B. Spalding, 1003 Pierce street, Sioux City, Iowa.

It appeared early last Spring-perhaps earlier.
Will someone kindly inform Lou J. Finstra

2538 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill., just how to join the Illinois Guards. The writer would be glad

to see C. C. brothers and sisters who may visit the

Maude A. Lewis, Businessburg, O., was so

warmly welcomed by the C. C. on joining the club

that she sends a number of new enrollments, and

hopes they will be as happy in receiving letters

Carrie DeVoe, Shelby, O., expresses her sorrow

over the death of Neitie May Pink, one of her

earliest C. C. correspondents, who departed this

life March 24, 1893, aithough she did not receive

the news for some weeks later. Carrie says:

She was a good Christian girl, and a member of

the Episcopal Church. May God comfort the heart-broken and bereaved mother." All the

C. C. will join in this prayer. W. S. Beizer is now a resident of Lincoln, Neb

He can be found at the Journal office, and will be

pleased to see C. C.'s and Guards visiting the city.

He says the C. C. columns alone are worth twice

the cost of THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE, and he cannot

Mabel A. Woolsey, the C. C. invalid, now re

siding at Orwell, Ashtabula County, O., hopes Heaven may bless and reward the C. C. who sent

her a dime each for June, in response to the request

of Mr. and Mrs. Inez Wightman. Mrs. Wightman

writes the Editor that she has the highest recom-

mendations from Mabel's pastor and physician, and trusts the C. C. all will remember the patient

little invalid by a monthly contribution of a dime

each, if not in some better way.

There was a happy C. C. wedding at the home of

Mrs. C. J. Flynn, of Baltic, when her daughter, Marie Flynn, was wedded to E. G. Hinnup, of

Garden City, Kan., Rev. Father Syriet officiating.

The bride was beautiful in heliotrope silk, the parlors were rich in fieral decorations, and Men-

delssohn's "Wedding March" announced the en-

trance of the happy pair. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Flynn passed safely through a cyclone of rice for Newport and the World's Fair.

wo blocks to the right. | Mattic Elliott, Greensburg, Ind.

EDITH'S C. C. COBNER.

give either sheet-music or adook as a prize for the

first collection sent; also, for the prettiest piece l

receive, either painted or embroidered.

Loyally—Edith M. Haines, 615 Bond avenue,

A C. C. GOES ABROAD.

interesting places both in Europe and America this Summer, and in view of the fact I wish to say a few

First, I wish to thank the Editor of THE NA-

TIONAL TRIBUNE and editors of this Department for the space kindly alloted to me and the Con-

versation Club in general. I consider it a rare

privilege that the young people of this country have space to publish their letters upon different topics in the columns of a paper which I consider to be one of the best edited in the country.

Those who have written me either letters or auto-

Frank M. Kemp, Hazleton, Pa.

graphs I will answer when I arrive home again. Wishing you all a delightful time, I remain yours

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I am going to visit many

East St. Louis, Dt.

for the cause,

words to members of the C. C.

content himself on Sundays without it.

and autographs as she has been.

Will some member of the C. C. kindly send the

John M. Murphy, Wheatland, Mo.

That their atmospheres contain different metals

Vapors of metals and gases absorb those rays

for the following paper on "The Spectrum":

dvertising department.

Gale, Ashburnham, Mass.

premium list, are preferred.

troscope is a glass prism.

let the shortest.

ing heat.

emitted.

refrangibility.

tained similar lines.

solar spectrum.

Stewart.

shows.

World's Fair.

distant than our sen.

tinuous spectrum.

other known facts sustain it.

trum for the subject of this article.

Violet is refracted most, and red least.



EDITOR'S CHAT.

Thoughts of Every-Day Interest to the C. C. One and All. HASTE MAKES WASTE.

Do not rush at things in such an uncalculating, thoughtless way. Haste makes waste, and to go at things unprepared is to repeat the story of the bull in the china-shop.

Some things were made to look at, others to handle; be careful that you do not confound the two. There are roses so delicate that they may be crushed under a heavy finger and no amount of human ingenuity can restore them. Only yesterday a C. C. broke a delicate pitcher by trying to cram a piece of ice into it. The ice was harder than the pitcher, and the result was what might be supposed by any one familiar with a simple experiment in natural philosophy.

Remember, haste makes waste, and that it makes

HYMN OF YOUTH. The following beautiful hymn, written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, for the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, breathes the very incense of the Christian spirit, and should be on the lips and in the heart of all the youth of our land:

Our Father ! while our hearts unlearn The creeds that wrong Thy name, Still let our hallowed alters burn

With Faith's undying flame. Not by the lightning gleams of wrath Our souls Thy face shall sec. The star of Love must light the path

That leads to heaven and Thee. Help us to read our Master's will Through every darkening strain That clouds His sacred image still,

And see Him once again. The brother man, the pitying friend, Who weeps for human woes, Whose pleading words of pardon blend

With cries of raging foes. If 'mid the gathering storms of doubt, Our hearts grow laint and cold, The strength we cannot live without Thy love will not withhold.

Our prayers accept; our sins forgive; Our youthful zeal renew; Shape us for holier lives to live, And nobler work to do. THE DEVIL IN NOMENCLATURE.

There is a well-known tendency in the human mind to associate anything that is wild, weird, and fantastic with his Satanic Majesty. This is particularly shown in geographical and topographical nomenclature. A current writer, who has spent some time bring-

ing together the principal names of rocks, glens, tarns, lakes, ridges, and so on, in the United States and Great Britain, with which the Devil's name has been in some way associated, enumerates upwards of 40, and every reader of this can readily recall

At Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, is a group of remarkable pre-historic monoliths called the Devil's Arrows. The Devil's Bit Mountains are in the County Tipperary, near Templemore. A remarkable ancient earthwork near Newmarket, in England, is called the Devil's Ditch. An ancient wall across the stewarry of Kircudbright is called the Devil's Dyke. Another Devil's Dyke is a hill in the South Downs of Sussex, with remains of a prehistoric and probably Celtic fort,

The Devil's Glen is a deep valley of the County Wicklow. Devil's Lake is a saline lake (and modern city) of North Dakota. Another Devil's Lake deep and wonderfully fine crater lake of South shire, England. The Devil's Punchbowl is an interesting mountain tarn of the County of Kerry.

trachyte, 625 feet high. One of the Fucgan islands is called the Devil's Hayti; there is another in South Africa, and a third and tough."

Mount Diable rises near Samana, in Santo Do- too soft, but just right." mingo. Devil's Bosch is a mountain region of South Africa. Devil's Point is very near Cape Town. Devil's River is in Victoria, Australia. The There is a Devil's Den in a cemetery at Lawrence. Mass. The Devil's Back (or timb) is a rock off Boston. Another rock with the same name is in Muscongus Bay, Me. The Maine coast has also a Devil's Eibow and three Devil's Heads.

A C. C. in NEW YORK. Sights and Scenes of Interest Along the

Classic Hudson. After a sail up the Hudson from New York to Rhinebeck, it is not difficult to understand why Venrich Budson returned to Europe with such glowing accounts of the beautiful river and its

arvelous scenery.

One cannot help wondering what the great navigafor would think to-day, could be stand on the deck of one of these fine New York and Albany day bonts and witness the changes since, with his crew of 18 or 20, he explored the river from Sandy Hook to Albany, nearly 300 years ago.

I wonder if he would not compare his little boat, the "Half Moon," with the superb steamer, with its great noiseless engine of polished steel, the commodious dining-room on the main deck, the handsomely-furnished saloons, the spacious hurri-cane deck and ample promenade, and all of the complete furnishings and appointments,

Imagine his astonishment to see New York Harth tall masts and number the densely populated metropolis, with its drives and steeples and immense high buildings, lining the river banks as far as the eye can reach. He would not, of course, reco nize the old forts and historic places connected with our Revolution but he might locate the points with which tradition and legendary lore have associated him. Palieades, which have presented the same impregnable front for ages, and stand to-day, as they slid then, a continuous line of natural wall for 15

Ranging from 250 to 600 feet high, they present a boid columnar front to the river like the Giant Causeway along the coast of Ireland. Indian Head is the highest point of the Palisades, which Bryant has immortalized in song: " Mid the dark rocks that watch his bed,

Gitters the mighty Hudson, spread Unrippled, save by drops that fall

From shrubs that finger his mountain wall." Debb's Ferry, the scene of the romantic story styled "The Legend of Dobb's Ferry," and an important place well known in Revolutionary istory, is a picturesque village on the east side, and a few miles further up is Irvington, named in

honor of Washington Irving. Glimpses of Irving's "Sunnyside" cottage can be seen among the trees. To use Irving's own description of "Wolfert's Roost," the former name "Sunnyside"; it is made up of gable ends, and as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat. "Sunnyside" is said, in fact, to have been modeled after the cocked hat of Peter the Headstrong, as iron of the blemed St. Laurence. The very atmosphere seems impregnated with

the spirit of Washington Irving, the inimitable humorist, the accomplished scholar, the genial and courteons gentleman, the poetic and fantastic magician, who imbued all nature with romance and peopled every mountain, dale, and nook, with original creations which have become to us actual, living creatures.

"Sunnyside" to Tarrytown we sailed through the classic districts of the Hudson. A panorama of views passed before me of the Hend less Horseman riding along the old postroad; of Rip Van Winkle asteep on the blue Catskills; of the luckless inte of the school master, Ichabod Crane, and of the multitude of mountain imps, too great for man to number, who "wear sugar-loaf hats and short doublets," and brought down frightful equalis on vessels whose crews failed to pay them. Tarrytown, celebrated in Listory as the placwhere the unfortunate Msj. Andre was cap used

during the Revolution, is said to derive its name from the old Dutch husbands tarrying in the village tavern. The whole place is associated with the "L gends of Sieepy Hollow," and is rich with the traditions of the immortal Diedrick Knick-

erbocker. At one point in the narrows the Hudson is only half a mile wide. This was an important pass during the Revolution, and portions of the old fort are still standing.

The boat passes very near Kidd's Point, and some upright planks near the water's edge mark the spot where the famous Captain's ship is supposed to have been scuttled. The early settlers believed that on a clear day the ship could be seen many fathoms below the surface, with her masts still

The highest peak on the Hudson is Anthony's Nose, pointed out to travelers as the most prominent feature of the Hudson. According to tradition it derives its name from Anthony Van Corlear, who performed some daring feats and was rewarded by the Dutch Governor, who named this peak after his prominent nose.

Passing West Point but little can be seen of the Naval Academy behind the trees, but the location is one of the most beautiful on the river, and for that reason was chosen by Washington as the most desirable situation for a military training-school, We are now on historic ground, and on every side are old forts and fortifications and places connected with our National history.
As we pass on through the Highlands the scenery

the hills slope down to the river and rise in broken knolls into the far-away mountains whose summits kiss the skies. Passing Newburg, the old Headquarters of Washington can be seen, about half a mile from the landing, hidden away among stately forest trees. The city rises from the river in a succession of terraces, and is one of the prettiest places along

becomes more and more beautiful and picturesque;

Lenore Sherwood Marble.



Annie S. Robbins, Milford, Ill., is the only daughter of William D. Robbins, who served in Co. E. 76th Ill., three years, and is now a well-to-do She is a new member of the C. C., but a farmer. reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the past 10 years; has brown hair and gray eyes; hight, five feet five inches; fond of company and nice horses. She desires correspondence with C. C. friends. Age, 25.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Suggestions from Practical Housekeepers in Baking and Pickling.

BAKING-POWDER BUSCUITS. One of our young C. C. housekeepers writes that she has no success with baking-powder biscuits, although she "works them smooth," and cannot understand why they should be hard and tough. In her confession, that she "works them smooth," the whole difficulty, doubtless, rests. is near Baraboo, Wis. The Devil's Inkstand is a | Bisenits must not be worked smooth, or worked in any way. Now, if our good little friend, who is so Australia. The Devil lends his name to form a | anxious to succeed, will give careful attention to part of the title of a celebrated cavern in Derby- the following directions she cannot possibly fail. For a family of two persous, take one even pint of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, In the Black Hills country of South Dakota is the and as much salt as you can hold between your Devil's Tower, an enermous natural obelisk of thumb and forefinger. Sift all together into your baking bowl, and with the tips of your fingers mix in two fall tablespoonfuls of soft butter or lard. Island. In the same group is a Devil's Harbor, on Then wet with sweet milk, or water, until you another island. There is another Devil's Island off | have a soft dough, easily rolled. Be very eareful the coast of Maine; another one belongs to French | not to get it too soft, as this means working in Guiana. The Devil's Peak is a high mountain of | flour, and that would make your buscuits "hard

(Mount Diable) is in California. The Devil's Bridge | Sprinkle your breadboard with flour, and rub is in the Canton of Uri, Switzerland. The Devil's | your rolling-pin with flour, and lay on your biscuit Bridge in Cardiganshire is also well known. The | dough, If it runs, you have moistened too much Devil's Nose is a Canadian Rocky Mountain peak. | and you must sprinkle over more flour and pinch The Devil's Tower is the northeast angle of the it together. The secret, however, is to add the works at Gibraltar. Another Devil's Lake is in milk and water so carefully that your dough, like Vice Commander or Junior Vice Commander in the coast region of Tillamook County, Ore. A | the big bear's porridge, "is neither too hard nor

Before making your biscuits you should have your oven sizzing hot, and your pans well greased, evenly and smoothly, without streaks of grease, Devil's Thumb is on the west coast of Greenland. Put your biscuits in the pans, bake quickly, and they are choice, either hot or cold.

The same recipe makes delicious short cake, for strawberries, raspberries, and so on, except that you should stir with a spoon until as thick as cake batter, and drop and spread without rolling. Not only for baking-powder biscuits, but for soda and cream-of-tartar biscuits the essentials of a soft mass and a hot oven must be remembered. STREAKY BISCUITS.

While on this subject another question, some time since propounded by a C. C., presents itself: "Why are my soda biscuits streaky?" The answer is that you have not mixed them properly. You should allow an even teaspoonful of cream of tartar and the same of soda to each pint of flour, the sods to be mashed smooth before

measuring; your milk to be well soured. Put the cream of tartar in the flour and sift; dissolve the sods in a spoonful of boiling water and mix well with the milk. Add your shortening to the flour, and, when thoroughly mixed, wet with the milk, as for baking-powder biscuits. By following this rule you will never have streaky biscuits, that abomination on any table.

NEW BREAD-MAKING RECIPE. DEAR H. H.: Since reaching the World's Pair City I have learned a new way of making light bread, I will call it "Cousin Lib's" light bread; Put into the bread-raiser a good tablespoonful each of salt, sugar, and lard; pour over these one coffeecupful of milk and three of water, both hot. Into In any event, he would be sure to remember the a cup of luke-warm water put a cake of compressed yeast, and let it soak until you have mixed the ingredients in the raiser into a stiff batter with

Now stir in your yeast and mix hard, as for loaves-bread, until smooth, and let raise; then into loaves, raise again, and bake. Girls, try this. If we set the bread at night we have the baking done by 8 o'clock the next morning; or set in the morning and be through by noon.

Inez Woodruff Wightman, 451 Fulton street Chicago, Ill. SWEET CUCUMBER PICKLES.

Mrs. Peter Sells: You will find in the following recipe directions for excellent sweet pickles: Pick your cucumbers before they are too ripe, or before the seeds harden. Let them stand in a five feet seven inches; weight, 175 pounds. Auto basket or box for a few days to cure; then, in the afternoon or evening, pare, cut open, and scrape the seeds all out. Put them into a vessei, add salt enough to make a weak brine, and pour over bolling-hot water. Turn a plate over them, weight the Escurial of Spain was modeled after the grid- them down, and let them stand till morning. In the morning make your pickle, adding one pound of sugar to one quart of good vinegar, and all kinds of spice you like. Have just enough of this pickle to cover your cucumbers; set it on the stove to heat. Drain the cucumbers from the brine and boil them in clear water until they are soft enough to stick a fork through. Pick them out of the water, put them in the pickle, simmer two or three hours, and they are done.

> This recipe is good for any kind of fruit, Yours Pro Patria-L. E. Foss, Evansville, Vt. N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Busy Workers in Many Divisions-Reunions and National Orders. Tim third annual Reunion of the New York Division, N. T. C. C. Guards, will be held at the Ash-

land House, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New York City, July 18, Ada Bell Bicknell, Division Adjutant, sends a cordial invita-tion to all the C. C. and Guards to be present. Anson Phelps, Sweet Home, Ore., would like in formation concerning the Oregon Division, with a view to joining the N. T. C. C. Guards. Will Oregon Guards please comply? While voting for a change, he is glad the Conversation Club retains its old familiar name. Fin L. Morrow, Home, Tenn., writes that the

Tennessee Division is going to get a flag. Effic E. Lepien, daughter of Corporal, Co. H, 3d Mich., says she has two sisters in the C. C., one of them in the Guards. She sends her name to the roll-call, and will join the Michigan Division. Her address is 89 Watson street, Detroit, Mich.
Alex M. Jackson, Co. E, 6th Ind. Cav., Watauga,

To exchange: Letters with bookkeepers.—J. M. Cole, Benton, Ky. Letters and autographs.—M. H. Tenn., has photographs of Capt. Dan Ellis which he will exchange for C. C. photographs. There will be a Reunion of the Northwestern Pennsylvania C. C.'s Aug. 2 and 3 at the home of Bellony, White Oaks, N. M. Photographs and autographs.-K. Leona Stubet, 7 Square street, Utica, N. Y. Letters; references exchanged. — Satira Chance, Sunrise, Minus Letters, especially with Lamberts; also autographs.—Sidnie J. Lambert, Lambertville, Pa. Letters, references exchanged.— Maude and Lulu White, Spartansburg, Pa. Pearle Emerson, of that place, writes that everything will be done to make the Reunion a success; entertainment free; all cordially invited. Notify Lulu White if you will be there. novels for cancelled Columbia stamps; write.— Harry Snyder, Box 471, Greenville, O. Stamp pho-Past Division Commander E. W. Goodlin, Pravo tographs and autographs,-Frank McNeil, Tecum O., writes to inquire of the Ohio Reunion N. T. C. C. Guards and to know who is the present Diseh, Mich. Letters; references exchanged.-Estelle

vision Commander. In reply we would say that although Commander McMurray made every necessary arrangement for the Hamilton Reunion, yet the Ohio Guards failed to respond in numbers, and no election was held. Under the rules Commander McMurray will serve until his successor is chosen so will all the officers. Hamilton is down in one corner of the Buckeye State, and the Reunion came off at an inopportune time for the Guards, which are the reasons, no doubt, for non-attendance, as the Buckeye Division was never in better condi-O. Edith Dickey has been putting forth every

effort to make the fourth annual Reunion of N. T. C. C. Guards a success. We hope to announce arrangements at an early date. Walter Pugh, Elk Garden, W. Va., has the true spirit of the Guards. He regrets he cannot be at the National Reunion, but will put forth every effort to increase the interest in his State. This is the right kind of talk.

ILLINOIS GUARDS REUNION. The third annual Reunion of Illinois Division, N. T. C. C. Guards, held at 2940 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Jone 14 and 15, was large and enthusiastic, Commander Lillie Beverlin presiding. The Illinois Ode, by Addie B. Roberts, was sung in opening; letters of regret from absentees were read, and encouraging reports read and acted upon. A large increase in membership for the year was reported.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Com., Isabella DeHouston; S. V. C., Livingston Beber; J. V. C., May B. Starkey; Q. M., Roscoe C. Clark; Adj't, Florence Crampton; Chap., Fillmore Timby; C. G., Lillie Beverlin.

In the evening there was a delightful program, literary and musical, including piano numbers by Ella Smith. Isabella DeHouston and Lula Crooks sang a duet, "My First Letter," and Fillmore Timby, Hinsdale, Ill., read an interesting patriotic paper on "Our Inheritance as Americans." There was much enthusiasm among the Guards, and a determination to extend the Order in every town, city, and county in the Sucker State. The following morning a brief business session was held, and then all took in the sights of the city and the great World's Fair.

PENNSYLVANIA GUARDS. Division Commander Loui M. Stockton, 1943 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, has appointed committees for the fourth annual Reunion, to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1893, as follows: Badge Committee—Maggie J. McClelland, Chairman; Alice McClelland, Wm. Sheban.
Reception Committee—Lizzie B. Aldrich, Chairman; Helen Worell, Ada Kulp, Mrs. M. M. Entertainment Committee-Mrs. John A. Snell, Chairman; Maggie J. McClelland, Samuel Ewen,

Sallie Maxwell. forming the seven primary colors-violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red man; John A. Snell, Loui M. Stockton. Souvenir Committee-Sadie C. Hays, Chairman; Leonard Hays, Harry Custer. rays, varying in length from about one eighty-thousandths to about one eight-thousandths of an WISCONSIN C. C. CIRCLE-BADGER CIRCLE,

NO. 3. Several Guards met in Plymouth June 21, at the home of Hattie I. Smith, and organized Badger Circle, No. 3, comprising the Guards of Sheboygan County. Officers were elected as follows: Com., Belle Smith; Vice Com., Hattle I. Smith; Adj't, Annie Crockett; Q. M., J. F. Cannan; Chap., Florence J.

Florence J. Underhill, Luella Cone, and Hattie I. Smith were made a committee to arrange a program for the next meeting of the Circle, which will be held at the home of Florence J. Underhill, Winooski, on Saturday evening, Aug. 26, 1893. Hoping this may be of interest to the many Guards who are striving for the advancement of our beloved Order. I remain yours, Pro Patria-Belle Smith, Winooski, Wis.

NATIONAL ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS N. T. C. C. GUARDS, Sr. Louis, June 26, 1893.

General Orders: Current Series, 6.

Underhill

Consecutive Series, 22. I. The following members have been elected Commanders of their respective Divisions: Missouri-W. S. Moore, Pleasant Hope. Michigan-Josie Litzaw, Charlevoix. New Jersey-T. Harry Stiles, Haddonfield. Minnesota-Ella Foster, Lemond. Vermont-Frank A. Savery, Proctor. Illinois-Isabelia DeHouston, Iowa-Emma Martin, Horton, re-elected.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly. Commanders have been elected by Massachu setts and Wisconsin, but have not reported to these Headquarters. II. Neither the Senior Vice Commander of California nor Junior Vice Commander of New Hamp-shire have reported to these Headquarters. No information can be obtained in response to official

communications to either Division. which the same vapors of metals and gases them-selves emit." This law, which explains the dark The charters of both Divisions are hereby suspended, pending a satisfactory explanation by the officers or members, for this neglect of duty. III. Commanders, Adjutants and Quartermasters will please refer to General Orders, No. 5, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 25, before making reports for quarter ending June 30. Reports must be sent in early as possible after June 30. Do not forget any annual tax that falls

REPRESENTATION. IV. Representation in fourth annual Reunion shall be as follows: Sec. 1. National elective and appointive officers and members of standing committees.
Sec. 2. Commanders, Adjutants and Quartermasters of Provisional and Permanent Divisions,

and in the absence of the Commander, the Senior order of rank. Sec. 3. Past Commanders of Permanent and Provisional Divisions. Sec. 4. Representation by Delegates: One delegate-at-large; a delegate for every 15 members in that each Division shall have at least one delegate.

good standing, and an additional delegate for a final fraction of more than one-half of 15; provided An equal number of alternates should be elected to the delegates, and one alternate-at-large. Sec. 5. Unorganized States may be represented by National Aids bearing credentials signed by the Adjutant-General, Commanders shall provide delegates, Adjutants and Quartermasters with properly-signed credentials. Credential blanks will be forwarded in due time o Commanders of Divisions.

It is earnestly hoped that we will have a larger attendance than ever at the fourth Reunion. want all the Guards together, and Commander O. Edith Dickey has secured a place that will accommodate all. The same will be announced soon, By order of KATE B. SHERWOOD, Commanderin-Chief.

Attest: AMOS L. SEAMAN, Adjutant-General.



T. B. Opie, Bower, Neb., is the son of J. N. Opie 32d N. J., born in Carbon County, Pa., July 18, 1871. He has farmed since a lad, but is fond of books and study and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Hight graphs exchanged with all.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Many Thoughts from Many Minds as They Appear from Time to Time. Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. 2. Write onl on one side of the paper. S. Write to the point, 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll, First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point No others will be named.

OUR ROLL CALL. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; member fassociations will be marked S.V. and D.V.1 Flora J. Arnott, Cannon, Mich., niece of a soldier who died in Andersonville Prison; Mattie A. Fair child, Portville, N. Y.; W. D. Good, Past Commander, Alabama and Tennesses Division, S. of V., introduced by Fin L. Morrow, Home, Kan, Effic E. Lepten, d.v. 3d Mich., 89 Watson street, Detroit,

Mich.; Leota O., Carrie B., Violet J., D. H., and Charles F. Warren, s. and d. 5th Ohio Cav., and Anna Lewis, v.n.; Z. Masters, Harry Warren and Laurence Wallace, Businessburg, O. New enrollments desiring postal autographs exchanged: W. G. Chubb, Captain, S. of V.; L. D. Chubb, First Lieutenant, S. of V., and Ned T. Chubb, S. of V., Box 448; L. L. Haight, S. of V., Box 2, and Ara L. Cook, S. of V., Box 39, all of Waddell Camp, 13, Howelt, Mich. Total, 14,437.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for July 23, 1893.

Subject: St. Paul at Corinth. Acts, 18:1-11. One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION. We found St. Paul last week at Athens. whence he had come from Philippi. He was Albert Prescott, Princeton, Minn. Nicely-bound alone; his three associates rejoining him later at Corinth. He remained, say, two weeks. They had separated at Berea. (17:14.) At Athens St. Paul faced the Epicureans and Sto-Brown, Crestline, O. Specimens, mounted and classified. - Lillian Knight, Montevideo, Minn. ics. (18.) On Mars Hill he showed them who was their "Unknown God." He attached to himself in that city two, whose names are Ada Bernhardt, Simpson's Store, Pa. Prize for given, Dionysius and Damaris. It was not in best collection crazy patches.—Bessie Ashville, vain the Apostle visited the great center of Grecian learning and art and religious zeal. Wanted: All to know that my address is changed from McIntire, Iowa; also prize for best photo-graph by Aug. 15.—Hattie H. Flick, Bellingham, I. CORINTH.

Our lesson centers in Corinth, the main city of Corinthia. It was for commerce what Athens

Grace Bobst, Chapman, Neb. Those owing me was for art and literature. seh, Mich. All to know that my present address In a straight line it is about 44 miles nearly is Chapman, Neb., instead of Du Bois; also, that I due west from Athens. It is on the Isthmus of do not desire autographs.-R. W. Bobst. Those Corinth, about midway between the Gulf of owing me autographs to send them.-Edith A. Corinth and the Savonic Guif, the distance across being about six miles. At the south-Postal autographs: Lela Barnes, Escondido, Cal.; Mattie A. M. Grayum, Evergreen, O.; Hattie eastern end of the Gulf of Corinth is Lecheum, M. Savery, Proctor, Vt.; Ina Wright, So. Los Auand at the western end of the Savonic Gulf is geles, Cal.; A. Nina Beadie, Ionia, Mich., also Cenchrea. (18:18.) Corinth is between those friendship ring, pennies, and mementoes; Lulu Martin, Pekin, Ind., autographs with C. C. memtwo cities. The Isthmus divides Peloponnesus, the southern part of Greece, from Greece proper, or Greece north of the Isthmus. Of course, all traffic by land between the two quiring for Joseph Rifenburgh in Memorial Hall, Ocala, Memorial Day.—Joseph S. Rifenburgh, Ocala, Fla. grand parts of Greece was obliged to pass through Corinth. ""It was the Vanity Fair of the Roman Empire, at once the London and Paris of the first century after Christ." As a consequence, it became very wealthy and luxuriant. Then followed sensuality and all the evils of ease, indolence, and excessive riches. 'To Corinthanize a person" became to mean The offer for the best paper, each week, upon to initiate him into vice and profligacy. any subject in which the C. C. is interested, is a It was at Corinth St. Paul became acquainted with the Isthmian Games which furnished him standing offer, and the attention of C. C. members is invited to the subject. The writers, in forward-

such graphic illustrations of the Christian life. The games brought to it great crowds from all ing papers, will please state whether books, or their equivalents, found in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Situated between the Ionian Sea and the Ægean Sea, it was called "The City of the Two

Seas.' The Romans seized on Corinth, B. C. 146. Before St. Paul's time it bad, however, quite recovered its former splendor. Pleasure was the object of life. Only the very wealthy could make it their abode. A proverb existed, mary colors spell the mnemonic word vib-gy-or. "Not every man can go to Corinth." It was the most expensive city in which then to live in eastern Europe. It glittered in vice and ing the spectrum. The simplest form of the spec-

Some time before this lesson great hatred deslit and transmitted through a prism it is spread veloped against the Jews at Rome, and they out into a rainbow of colors; the solar spectrum were driven out from the capital. Some found their way to Corinth.

We find Corinth also called "The Bridge of energy. It reaches us as heat, light, and chemical the Sea"-"The Gate of the Peloponnesus." Corinth is built on the north side of the foot of a very steep rock, the hight of which is 1,336 feet. The rock is called the Acropolis. It The longest are the heat rays, the shortest are the chemical rays; the light rays being the intermedican be readily seen from Athens.

ate ones, varying in length from one sixty-thou-Modern Corinth is of no consequence. A few sandths to one forty-thousandths of an inch, the poor people live thereabout. A Greeian ruin red being the longest of the light rays, and the vioattracts the attention of the traveler, the di-A simple experiment will illustrate these facts lapidated remains of a Doric temple. When a cool body, such as a poker, is heated in the fire the rays it first emits are invisible; if we Where is thy grandeur, Corinth? Shrunk from

Thy ancient treasures, and thy rampart's hight, Thy godlike fanes and palaces! Oh, where, mighty myriads and majestic fair! Relentless war has poured around thy wall, dull-red color; if we new look at it through the prism we see the red at the red end of the spec-And hardly spared the traces of thy fall." In St. Paul's time Corinth was the Capital of

Greece, the home of the Roman Pro-Consul. examine it through the prism, we find added to the red, orange, then yellow, then green, then blue, then indigo, then violet. When the poker is Sts. Silas, Timothy, and Luke rejoined St. Paul at Corinth. They were not with him at white-hot all the colors of the spectrum will be Athens. St. Paul and companions remained at Corinth 18 mouths. (Acts, 18:11.) of greater heating, it will give out with increasing

With modern facilities of travel one can intensity the chemical rays—the rays of greatest reach Athens or Corinth from New York in We owe the discovery of the prismatic spectrum less than two weeks. Between Athens and to Sir Isaac Newton. Dr. Wollaston, in 1802, discov-London is only five days' travel by rail and ered there were dark lines crossing the spectrum; steamer.

afterwards Fenuenhofer, an eminent German optician, carefully mapped the plainest of them. He also discovered that the spectra of the stars con-A canal has been built between the Gulf of Corinth and the Saronic Gulf at the point where the two are nearest-say, four miles apart-a canal wide and deep enough for the pally to Kirschoff, who showed that if certain metals are burned they will produce bright bands largest ships. Corinth promises to become again a city of commerce. This shortens the directly corresponding to certain dark lines on the distance by two days between Constantinople Here, then, is the secret of the dark lines on the and Italy. By this means, too, one can go from sun's spectrum; likewise on the stars' spectra, for Athens to Italy in one-half the time.

> II. ANALYSIS. 1. Data. Acts, 18: 1-11. 2. Place, Corinth. 1. 3. Time. A. D. 54. 4. Duration of stay. Eighteen months. 11. 5. Residence. a. Home of Aquila. 2.

b. Why he at Corinth? 2. 6. Parade of St. Paul. a. Called, craft. 3. b. Tent making. 3.

c. Why work at hand? d. Worked six days. 7. Employer. a. Aquila. 2. b. A Jew. 2.

c. Wife was Priscilla. 2. d. Aquila born at Pontus. 8. St. Paul in Synagog. a. Reasoned, persuaded (4), taught. 11. b. Helpers. 5. c. On Saturdays. 4. d. Henrers. Jews and Greeks. 4.

e. Matter of preaching.

1. Jesus is Christ, 5. 2. Word of God. 11. f. Animus. "Pressed." 5. g. Success. Poor. Results. 1. Shook raiment. 6. 2. The fault theirs. 6. 3. He had done duty. 6. 4. Decided to go to Gentiles. & 9. St. Paul in house of Justus. 7.

a. Simply for religious services. b. Still boarded with Aquila. c. Justus a worshiper of God. 7. d. Lived near the synagog. 7. e. A supposed proselyte.

10. Converts. a. One named. 1. Crispus. 8. 2. Chief-ruler of synagog. 8. 3. Believed in Christianity. 8. 4. His family also. 8. 5. Baptized. 8. b. Other converts. 1. Many. 8.

2. Corinthians. 8. 3. Heard. 8. 5. Baptized. 8. 11. St. Paul's vision. 9.) a. Its Author. 9. b. Time in 24 hours. 9. c. Items. 1. Not afraid. 9.

I have in my possession two relies which I would like to sell. One is a landowarrant, made Nov. 1, 3. God's presence promised. 10. 1849, signed by Zachary Taylor. The other is The Christian Times, published in Chicago, 1863. It is 4. Assured of no harm. 10. yellow with age, and soft as silk.

Harry DeUim, Richland, Iowa.

Mrs. C. A. Baker will let her rooms to C. C. visitors to the World's Fair for 50 cents apiece for 5. Certainty of success. 10. 12. Practical Lessons. Notes on Analysis. 1. Aquila and Priscilla. This married two, three, or four persons in a room. She has a room of cots for eight persons, at 35 cents spiece.

Breakfast served to those desiring it; meals in the same block when desired. Take the Cottage Grove cable, going south, to Thirty-fourth street, and,

couple were faithful allies of St. Paul, and of great service in the early Church. They were of good intellectual ability. At Ephesus they helped even Apollos to understand religious arriving there, you will find 3413 Verson avenue, truth. (18:24-26.) Afterwards, at Rome, they practically turned their own house into church. Priscilla is generally mentioned I have got a C. C. corner in my room, and I want first-not from courtesy, it is supposed, but on to make a C. C. crazy quilt for my lounge that is in account of her specially-cultivated mental the corner, where I and my friends sit and look at qualities. The two were one, and their lives my C. C. souvenirs. Now, will the C. C. girls, boys too, if they will, send me some pieces, either silk, satin, or velvet? I would like each one to work were valuable in that age as showing to a licentious populace how the married should name and address on pieces for me, but if they cannot I will do the embroidering for them. I will live and illustrating the ideal home.

2. Speak-not silent. 9.

2. How did it happen Aquila was living at Corinth? "For some causes the Emperor Claudius of Rome had banished all Jews from that city, and among the exiles was this godly couple. The decree does not seem to have long remained in force, for when Paul wrote his Epistic to the Romans he sent a salutation to Priscilla and Aquila, who must have returned home, (Rom., 16: 3.) Thus the providence of God brings blessing out of men's wrath. They were driven from Rome, and met the Apostle, and became Christians, and then valiant help-

ers in the Gospel." 3. A trade. The Talmud insisted that every Jew must learn a trade. A Jewish saying was heard to the effect a father who neglects to have his son learn a trade leads him into theft. In Prussia even royal princes are forced to acquire some manual pursuit. Some think Jesus learned to be a carpenter. (St. Mark, 6:3.)

St. Paul did much work by hand. (20:34; 1 Cor., 4: 12; 2 Cor., 12: 13; 1 Th., 2: 9; 2 Th.,

4. St. Paul went to Corinth. First he sought work. He was a tentmaker by trade, and natarally tried to get work of that kind. Heace, he called on Aquila, who had a shop and probably hired men to help him. Working day after day by hand, he, by example and godly teaching, led his employer into the true faith. Employes can influence employers.

5. Poutus was a Kingdom is the northeastern part of Asia Minor. (2:9.) We have not the name of the place in Pontus where Aquila was

6. The Greeks referred to in Verse 4 were proselytes to the Jewish faith. 7. Pressed. 5. Prof. Lumby says: "The sense seems to be, he was earnestly occupied in preaching the Word, and felt himself more urged on, and also more able to preach, because of his freedom from the necessity of constant labor. It was apparently only on the Sabbath that he had reasoned with the people before." 8. Shook raiment. 6. (13:51; Neh., 5:13; St. Matt., 10:14.) 9. Your blood be upon your own heads. 6.

(2 Sam., 1:16; Eze., 18:13, 19; 33:4.) 10. I am clean. (Eze., 33:9; Acts, 20:26.) 11. Henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles. He must have meant this to apply to Corinth; or he intended it as a general statement; for we know he did not from that time confine himself wholly to the Gentiles.

12. Prof. Lumby says: "This Crispus is alluded to (1 Cor., 1:14) as one of the few whom St. Paul himself baptized. His previous distinguished position among the Jews, and the conversion of his whole family, would make him noticeable among the Christian converts." 13. The Corinthians in V. 8 we are to nuderstand Gentiles. (See V. 6 at end.)

14. "The effect of the vision on St. Paul. 9, 10. From that word of the Lord, Paul felt sure of success, and began laboring with confidence and assured hope. The old sculptor ooked upon the marble block, all stained and blackened, and saw shining angels. Henceforth, as Paul walked the streets of Corinth, and saw the people sunken and debased, he nevertheless saw under all their defilement beautiful, cleansed souls-pure, white spirits, ready to be released by the grace of Christ and prepared for His kingdom." General.

1. We notice St. Paul preached only in great cities. In the way of evangelizing, it is wise to give special astention to the centers of population.

2. "The planting of these ancient churches is of deep interest to us, not only as the history of the disseminating of the Gospel, which always gives us joy, but as the occasion of Paul's Epistles, written subsequently to the churches thus established. Had not these churches been founded, the noble letters of St. Paul had never been written, and who can compute how much poorer the world would have been without them?'

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Veteraus Anxious to Find Their Comrades-Who Can Aid Them? Information or the addresses of the followingnamed persons are greatly desired for various

ALABAMA.-Of J. B. Bates, Second Lieutenant, Co. C. 12th Ala.; by S. M. Bates, Hancock, Mich. Hospital.-Of - Drury, from Wisconsin, and . M. Saterley, of Kentucky, both in hospital at | C. SNYDER in American Farmer. Dalton, Ga., Winter 1864; by T. M. Shannon, Dwight, Kan .- Of Drs. Otman, Long and Smith, it Union Hotel Army Hospital, 1862; by Mary A. Abbott, Oxford, Mass, Illinois.—Of Wilson S. Wattin, Co. F, 8th Ill. ast heard of in Oregon; by Jesse W. Scott, Pekin,

INDIANA .- Of Co. F. 1st Ind. H. A.; by J. W Thomason, Three Springs, Ky.
MAINE.—Of Eben G. Averill, Co. C. 16th Me., last heard of in Kansas; by Mahala J. Averill, South Atkinson, Me. MINNESOTA .- Of W. P. Roose, a German; by George Berndger, 811 Plymouth Ave., Minneapolis,

Michigan .- Of James W. Sweetland, Co. M. 4th Mich, Cav.; by J. W. Sweetland, Anthony, Kan. MISCELLANEOUS .- Of company of Lieut. Thomas Grills, James Grills, Houston Nelson and Wm. H. Nelms; of those who knew where Wm. H. Nelms died; of company of U. S. C. T. to which Clark Hutson, or Hutsell, and Capt. Tucker were attached; of Col. Redour, or Redenour; by Wm. F. Duncan, Chatata, Tenn.—Of John Cuneo, last heard of at Argenia, Ark.; by Capt. Joseph Weber, Kingfisher, Okla.—Of Wm. Sutphin, Co. H, Eleventh Reserve Corps; by G. A. Meyers, Dorrett's Run, Ky .- Of Charles Stephen, or Gilroy, of Custer's Cavalry; by John Dunn, Crookston, Minn.—Of Serg't Joseph Lordiey, of a Missouri regiment; by John Boyce, 670 Spadius Ave., Toronto, Ont.—Of Alfred H. Masters, enlisted in Chillicothe County, Ohio, last heard of in Missouri by John Masters, Austin, O .- Of any connected with the supply train of the First Division, Fourth Corps, night Oct. 13; by W. Kelley, Plymouth, Ind .- Of Wardmaster or of any in ward B, Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., during Summer of 1862; by Mrs. F. T. Hazen, 61 Oxford

MISSOURI.-Of Co. I, 10th Mo., who knew Sherman Brown, Teamster; by Geo. P. Clark, Ver-NEW YORK.-Of James Mechan, enlisted in Wilson's Zouaves; by Martin Mechan, McKeen,

ILLINOIS .- Of 36th, 15th, and 10th Rl., who knew writer; by Ray B. Odell, New Richmond, Wis.— Of Ephram Ormsbee, Co. K. 78th Ill., last heard of in Kansas; by Edith Bassett Mauch, Newark, Mo. -Of Co. H, 141st Ill.; by Frederich Hines, Redfield. lows .- Of any of the 4th Iowa Cav. who kept i

diary during the month of April, 1862; by Van Siyke & Harlow, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Of Reufus Deeds, Co. B, or G, 6th Iowa; by J. M. Neal, Bulcher, Tex .- Of 33d Iowa, who remember John L. Leutherman; by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Leutherman, Ridgeville, W. Va. Kansas.—Of Robert B. Grimes, Co. F, 13th Kan., by A. D. Sanders, Woods, Ore.

KENTUCKY, -Of John S. Burdick, 1st Ohio L. A.

detailed to Stone's Kentucky battery; by William H. Harvey, Belton, Tex.—Of Lieut, Col. John J. Landrum, 18th Ky.; by Frank S. Loyd, Fredonis, Ky. MAINE-Of Alfred Woodman, last heard of in New York, served in Maine regiment during the war; by G. W. Cole, Dalias, Tex. Massachusetts.—Of R. T. Woodward, 21st Mass.; by E. H. Potter, Noank, Conn .- Of James Reed, and Duffey, Kelley, and Harrington, all members of 61st Mass., by John Keating, Stillwater, Minn.

NEW JERSEY. - Of Peter Harris and Peter Brink, Co. A. 8th N. J.: by Charles G. Aldrich, Clyde, N. Y .- Of Co. B. 27th N. J., who knew Christian Miller; by Charles P. Kibber, Winterstown, Pa. PENNSYLVANIA .- Of Charles Katz, 121st Pa., and Charles Gerlach, 23d Pa.; by Alfred Yaughler, 9 North street, Schenectady, N.Y.—Of William Stilwell, Co. H, P. R. V. C., last heard of in California; by H. T. Houghton, Barnes, Pa, REGULARS.—Of the 19th U. S.; by George Beyerle, 300 South Seventh street, Reading, Pa. -- Of Co. B, 1st battalion, 15th U.S., at Stone River; by Mrs. Mary McGuire, corner Arlingten and Saulsberry

streets, Pittsburg, Pa.—Of John G. Barelay, 4th U. S. L. A., enlisted under the name of John H. Adams, was with Walker on filibustering expedition: by Robert C. Barclay, Bracketts, Ind.—Of Alfred La Valle, Co. I, 7th U. S.: by Thomas Brown, 2447 North Second street, Philadelp RHODE ISLAND. -Of Serg't E. A. Chase, of Battery B. lat R. I. Art.; by John L. Stouffer, Greensburg,

organized companies in San Antonio, Tex., during the Mexican war, or any who knew Capt. Theo-dore Meinold; by Mrs. J. Meinold, Paolo, Kan.— Of whereabouts of Capt. Berdle, or Bedle, who enemy to the corn-plant. Fair yields of corn and charge of a company of colored troops in Washington, D. C., in 1864; by O. E. Vaughn, Moscow, Ps .- Of any who were in Tent 2, Ward E, at City Point; by M. Peare, Turner, Me .- Of the man of the 17th N. Y. who was saved by soldier of the 32d Wis, while swimming, near Decatur, Ala., in 1864; by P. E. Wilson, Lexington, Neb.—Of relatives of Seigler; supposed to have belonged to the 5th Mich.; by W. A. Duncan, Hendersonville, C .- Of those who knew writer in the Spring of 1865, while at Chestnut Hill Hospital; by Benjamin Odell, Aldenville, Pa .- Of J. E. Butler, Co. B, 15th N. Y.; by James A. Bond, Cutchogue, N. Y —Of Capt. Spangler, and to what company he belonged; he was near Richmond, Va., in 1865; by R. W. Russell, Buena Vista, O.—Of Hospital Steward who had charge of Surgeon's tent in Conalescent Camp, Knoxville, Tenn., in 1864; by A. Vickery, Kokomo, Ind. MISSOURI .- Of Co. C, 1st Mo. Cav.; by Katie Boedeker, Parnell City, Mo. New York.—Of Wm. R. Middlebrook, Lieutennt, Co. K, 43d N. Y.; by W. J. M., Box 35, Phoebus,

NAVAL .- Of shipmates of the U. S. S. Stars Stripes who served after January, 1865; by John B. Dandy, East Dennis, Mass.—Of gunboat Isaac Smith; by C. Rex Robinson, Aberdeen, Wash, Ohio.—Of Joshua R. Semons, Co. G, 22d Ohio; by Chas, Saule, Portsmouth, O. PENNSYLVANIA, -Of Norman N. Smith, Captain, Co.'s L and C. 19th Pa. Cav.: by Samuel Baker, No. 3610 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. -- O drummer-boy called Blackie, who was on the Applejack raid, on the Jerusalem Plank road, Dec. 6, 1864; by A. B. Bowen, Everett, Pa.—Of Serg't John Colvert, Serg't Geo. McCutcheon, Serg't G. W. Dawson, Corp'l James Ramsey, or Corp'l J.

Booth, or any of Co. I, 61st Pa.; by E. T. Lathrop, Pawtucket, R. I. REGULARS. - Of Co. E, 2d U. S.; by James Smith oldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan. --- Of Co. G. 11th U. S., who served at any time from 1862-'65; by Robert T. Nickerson, No. 1735 R street, Lincoln, Neb.—Of Co. G, 5th U. S., who served with Capt. Lewis in 1861, '62; by John Welch, No. 26 Winter street, Boston, Mass, Wisconsin,-Of 3d Wis. Cav. or of 10th Wis.; by Peter Nauertz, Wancoms, Iowa,

Will some comrade inform me of the where abouts of my son, Owen I. Cole, 18 years old, rather slim build, fair complexion, blue eyes, ight-red hair, slightly freekled in the face; last heard from in southern Indians. Z. T. COLE,

General Delivery, Denver, Colorado.

Some Practical Suggestions for Out Agricultural Readers.

I always place barrels and boxes along the fences and hedges, where the turkeys will not be disturbed and yet not be too far away from the house. It is well to cover the barrels and boxes with a little straw or brush, as turkey hens like to lay in secluded places. They will often lay in with the chicken bens, and if not run off the nest they will set there when they are through laying. Turkeys are very shy about going to their nests, and they should be watched at a distance. When the eggs are removed there should be a nest egg placed in the

nest and covered over, as they cover their eggs. We have found the bronze variety a very productive layer, some of our hens laying as many as four settings of 15 to 17 eggs each time. They begin laying in the Spring, according to season; with us of times in February, and again not until April. Some persons have an idea that turkeys, like hens, lay during the whole season. This is not the case. If allowed to lay and hatch they will bring off two broods a year. We have had them to lay and sit up to

Christmas, but this is seldom the case. After a number of years' trial we find better success in allowing the turkey hen to lay, sit, hatch, and rear her own young. Of course, i you have no turkeys of your own, and are just beginning, you cannot do this, and you must then place the eggs under the best common hea you have. The turkey hen can succeed with the young poults the best because, first, she knows what is best for them to eat, and hunts for this food (the young turks will live upon bugs, worms, and weed seeds alone); second, they are not inclined to wander very far with the turks while very young, and will not drag them through the wet grass of a damp morning. We have had turkey hens to steal their nests away, and we would see no more of them until they would come home with a nice little flock of turks six weeks to two months old. We aim to drive our turkeys home and feed them, so they will get into the habit of roosting at home every night.

The chicken mother will be inclined to run them to death, will not hunt among the grass for proper feed, and is inclined to trample them to death with her fussy ways. . If you do rear with hens, or even with turkey mothers, and want them well taken care of, they should be cooped for a week, or, better yet, two weeks, and fed upon Dutch cheese, bread and milk, rather dry, or combread. They are very tender whea young, and require looking after. They should be dusted with insect powder, or have a little sweet oil or lard smeared upon the head and under the wings. A single louse can kill turkey in a short time. They are also inclined to get upon their backs, and if they once get into this position they are likely to die, as they seem not to be able to turn back themselves. They may be said to belong to that class of people "who never turn back." After they are two months' old they are very hardy, and when grown prefer to roost on top of buildings or in the trees to a shed or hen-house,-John

Dr. Holmes expressed a great truth when he said that the education of a boy should begin 100 years before he is born; and it is equally true that the cultivation of the corn-plans should begin before the seed is planted. The ground can be pulverized better and more easily before the seed is planted in it than after. The cold, wet Spring in many places has so delayed corn planting that the temptation will be great to hurry the corn into the ground before the seed-bed is thoroughly prepared. To yield to this temptation will be quite a serious mistake. If the seed-bed is first properly prepared germination will be better, and in two weeks the corn will be ahead of that planted two or three days earlier in ground not well prepared.

It is well to go over the field with a sharp smoothing-harrow almost immediately after it is planted. No attention need be paid to the hills or drills at this time. In fact, it is best to harrow across the rows or drills. This will root out the weeds that may have started in the hills, as well as elsewhere. It will also close the furrow if the corn has been planted by hand, or the planter-track if the two-horse planter has been used, thus often avoiding the washing out of the corn on hillsides, for if the furrows or tracks are not closed a heavy rain will send a rivulent along each of them. Filling up the furrow also makes cultivation easier, as the clods will not then roll down on to the

Early cultivation is the most effective. A weed is most easily killed when it is smallest; and the sooner it is killed the less damage it has done. The task is easy if one keeps ahead of the weeds; hard if one allows the weeds to get ahead of him. Then, the corn probably most needs the help from cultivation when it is small, and its feeding capacities are limited

and feeble. For early cultivation the smoothing-harrow is a splendid implement. After the grains have sprouted cultivation must cease until the corn reaches the surface; but as soon as the rows can be discerned the harrow should be again brought into use. It will be necessary to knock out two or three teeth, forming a vacant space, eight inches or a foot wide, to pass over the row; and to bend a hook over or nail two old plow handles to the rear of the harrow, that is may be guided along the row. This will certainly be necessary on hillsides. The smoothing-harrow, sharp, is a good implement to use until the corn is six inches high.

The disc harrow is the best implement to use while the corn is quite small, on land so smooth that its use is permitted. Bumpers are necessary, and the discs must be turned out. Of course the harrow must not be so wide that its ends will reach over on the other rows. The disc harrow can be used only with a steadywalking team that comes up well against the bits, and one must be very careful how he drives; for the only way to guide the disc harrow along the row is with the team. It does make a splendid job, though; as it cuts over the middles twice, it thoroughly fines the ground, and effectually disposes of grass and weeds. But it should not be used when the corn has made any considerable growth, for it goes so deep that it will cut the roots of the corn-

something to be avoided. In a recent bulletin of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station it is said: "As in each of several previous years trials in 1892 Mississippi.—Of John McCafferty, who was in Mexican war, also civil war; by his nephew, Charles W. Grafton, W. Va.—Of Captains who is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds and the surface fairly loose is not profitable, On the Station grounds weeds were the chief have been secured in each of several without any cultivation after planting, other than scraping the surface with a sharp hoe. Root-pruning has uniformly decreased vield." The recent bulletin from the Indiana Station, on its experiments for several years with corn, says: "Shallow cultivation of corn has given better results than either medium or deep cultivation. Shallow-running corn cultivators have produced higher average vields than those which deeply stir the soil." The evidence is practically unanimous and in agreement with that just stated. Public and private experiments are almost uniformly in favor of shallow cultivation. To avoid rootpruning is a rule rarely to be departed from. I have found the departure advisable when heavy, flooding rains followed immediately after planting, and were succeeded by cold weather. Then the best thing to do is to use the diamond plows, putting the ground in furrows and ridges, which will much hasten its drying and warming. Sometimes, but not often, the corn will have made such growth that some of the roots will be cut; but not many, at the worst. The condition just named is exceptional. If the seed bed has been well prepared, as a general rule the best cultivation is the shallowest that keeps down the weeds and leaves a layer of loose, fine earth one inch thick on the surface.

The ground should not be stirred at all after the corn has well tasseled; but one should be careful to keep the weeds ent out with a sharp hoe. To neglect the cornfield after cultivation stops is a serious error. It is the weeds that mature after cultivation stops that often foul the land. When the lower blades have begun to color, it is highly advantageous to put sheep in the corn. They will not damage the ears, will help greatly to keep down the weeds, and they will get much feed from the lower blades and the fence-rows; and their taking off the lower blades will be beneficial and not otherwise, as the yield of grain will not be lessened and the corn may be cured a little earlier .-Country Gentleman.